

REMARKS

Without accepting the correctness of the remarks contained in paragraph 1a of the office action, it is respectfully submitted that even if every fact stated therein about the reference were technically true, the rejection still would not make out a *prima facie* rejection under Section 102. That is, if the technical accuracy of the description of the reference were accepted *arguendo*, the rejection still must fail.

The argument there is as follows:

In regard to the Applicant's arguments, the enabling signal disclosed by Alston has two parts. In Figure 2, label 124, the write enabling signal sent to the buffers initiates transfer of the information from the transmitting circuit to the buffer. In Figure 2, label 122, the write address, location where the information should be written, is synchronized with the first and second clock signal. (Col., lines). Both the write address and the write enable act as a control to writing to the buffer from a source location to a target location.

While the Examiner refers to the enable signals having two parts, even in the Examiner's description, there are two different signals. These two different signals are shown at two different locations and are generated by two different elements in the cited reference.

The question then becomes can two different signals meet the claimed limitation for "an enable signal?" It is respectfully submitted that the claim is explicit that it is one signal that must do two things. A prior art reference that allegedly uses two signals to do two different things cannot, as a matter of law, meet the limitation of the claim.

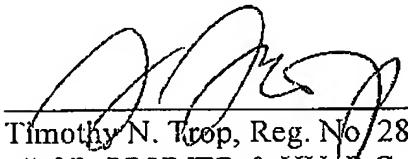
More specifically, as stated in the second paragraph of claim 1, the enable signal is "to control writing of said plurality of data units from said source location to a target location in a second clock domain." Further, it is stated that the enable signal is synchronized with respect to the second clock domain in the third paragraph. The language used is explicit that it is the same enable signal that does both things. Thus, even if one were to accept the Examiner's assertions with respect to the teachings of the cited reference, as a matter of law, the rejection does not meet the claimed limitations.

Therefore, reconsideration would be appropriate.

In view of these remarks, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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